

their expulsion is not provided regularly to the High Commission of India.

(d) Government has taken up with the Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh all known instances of apprehension of Indian fishermen and has sought their release and repatriation.

[Translation]

#### **Fake Universities**

539. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of fake universities and institutions are functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such fake universities/institutions;

(c) whether the Government have already initiated action against the fake universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the U G C so that such fake institutions do not crop up in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA) (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of institutions styling themselves as universities is 20 but Association of Indian Universities (AIU) have informed that there are 36 self-styled universities. There are 20 universities common to both the list. A list of fake universities as circulated by the University Grants Commission is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e). The University Grants Commission, the Association of Indian Universities and the Monopolies and the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission keep watch on the existence of fake universities functioning in violation of the UGC Act, 1956. As soon as information about the existence of fake universities comes to the notice of UGC, the promoters/office bearers of such self-styled/fake universities are informed of the relevant provisions of the UGC Act. They are also advised to disassociate the use of expression 'University' and also stop awarding degrees/diplomas. The concerned State Governments are also requested to conduct enquiries regarding the functioning of such fake universities. Cases of bogus institutions issuing fake degrees to students are brought to the attention of MRTPT Commission by UGC with the request to initiate necessary action under MRTPT Act. UGC warn the general public through press releases about fake universities. The last press note was issued by the

UGC on 2nd July, 1996. A list of fake universities is also sent to all the universities/State Governments by UGC for wide publicity in States/Universities regularly. Recently, UGC has set up a Special Cell to deal with matters relating to functioning of fake universities in the country.

The MRTPT Commission has asked Director General (I and R) to carry out investigation in respect of certain alleged fake universities under MRTPT Act, 1969. Association of Indian Universities (AIU) produces extensive literature on the recognised university courses/education through various Handbooks for the benefit of the students and others. AIU issues notification from time to time in 'Employment News' informing the students to ascertain the position on the standing of self-styled universities/institutions from it.

Government has already introduced an amendment Bill to UGC Act, 1956 in the Parliament on 2nd June, 1995. For contravening the provisions of Sections 22 and 23 of the UGC Act, the amendment Bill provides for imprisonment for a term of not less than 6 months which may extend up to rupees 10 00 lakhs. The proposed punitive provisions could also be applicable to any association or body of individuals, every member of association or other body willfully conniving in violating the provisions of the University Grants Commission Act.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *Fake Universities*

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Dharbhanga, Bihar
2. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University), Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
3. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.)
4. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi
5. Indian Education Council of U.P., Lucknow (U.P.)
6. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.)
7. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur
8. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose University (Open University), Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.)
9. Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai, (U.P.)
10. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.
11. Bharatiya Siksha Parishad (U.P.), Open Vishwavidyalaya, Lucknow (U.P.)
12. Arya University, Srinagar (J and K).
13. St. John's University, Kishanattam, Kerala.
14. National University, Nagpur.

15. United Nations University, Delhi.
16. Vocational University, Delhi.
17. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya.
18. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan  
Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.).
19. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.
20. Urdu University, Motia Park, Bhopal.

#### **Nuclear Disarmament and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty**

540. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :  
SHRI GANGA RAM KOLI :  
SHRI PINAKI MISRA :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :  
SHRI E. AHAMED :  
SHRI K.C. KONDAIAH :  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH :  
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL :  
PROF RASA SINGH RAWAT :  
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D CHAVAN :  
SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH  
KUMARI UMA BHARTI  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the developments that have taken place during the last six months towards the goal of global nuclear disarmament and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the role played by India therein;

(b) whether any fresh proposals were made by India in this regard during the period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the stand of India in regard to signing of CTBT and the reasons therefor;

(e) the reaction of major countries to the Indian stand, country-wise;

(f) whether any moves have been initiated by some countries to pressurise India to sign CTBT; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI J.K. GUJRAL) : (a) In the Ad hoc Committee on CTBT negotiations, India has been playing an active and constructive role. In the past six months progress was achieved in finalising the draft Treaty text but differences remained. The Chairman of the concerned Ad hoc Committee has presented a compromise text

to delegations. From the Indian perspective the text is deficient in the core points of concern.

(b) and (c). On 26 January 1996, India tabled amendments to the Preamble, Review and Entry into Force. In the Preamble, India sought to introduce the following language: "through the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a time bound framework", to strengthen the existing references to achieving global nuclear disarmament within a time bound framework. In the Review article, India introduced the following amendment: "With a view to ensuring that the objectives, purpose and the provisions of the Preamble of the treaty are being realised". On the Entry into Force article, India suggested the following amendment: "notwithstanding anything contained in this Article, this treaty shall enter into force only after all States Parties have committed themselves to the attainment of the goal of total elimination of all nuclear weapons within a well-defined timeframe (of ten years)".

(d) India has made it clear that as the draft CTBT text is not a measure towards universal nuclear disarmament and is not in India's national security interest, India cannot subscribe to it in its present form.

(e) A majority of non-aligned countries have expressed support for India's position. The nuclear weapon states are opposed to any binding nuclear disarmament obligations being included in the draft CTBT text.

(f) Some countries have urged India to review its position, to whom our position has been clearly reiterated.

(g) does not arise

[Translation]

#### **Flood Water for Irrigation**

541. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH BHATI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether Rajasthan has been demanding 12 M.A.F. Ganga river flood water for carrying out irrigation in the 12 districts i.e. Jhunjhunu, Churu, Ganganagar, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Pali, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Dholpur;

(b) whether the above demand is under consideration of the Union Government since long; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Rajasthan has been demanding since 1984 diversion of Ganga water, for 100 days during monsoon, at the rate of 1133 cubic metres per second (cumec) near Hardwar and 566 cumec near Bijmore for use in the drought prone areas of the State.